The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

What is not fully understood is not possessed.—Goethe.

WHOLE NO. 1132. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 41.

Workers Must Tighten Their Belts

The glimmer of hope held out to the workers a few weeks ago that the turning point in the depression had been reached and that business recovery with increased employment was at hand turns out to have been a phantom of business reconstruction. Standard Statistics Company, reliable for interpretations of economic conditions based on facts, says:

> **"Expectations of near-term business recovery, which appeared good two months ago, are distinctly less bright at present. Activity is experiencing more than the full seasonal recession . . . Recovery in industry and trade as a whole seems rather definitely postponed until next spring . . ."**

From the orthodox business men's viewpoint this means that the millions of unemployed and their families must continue to live on charity rations during the Winter, and that both full time and part time employed workers will have to skimp along on their present indecently-low earnings.

Anti-Labor Provisions of Economy Law

The so-called "Economy" Law enacted by the first session of the Seventy-second Congress expires June 30, 1933.

In addition to taking about 800,000,000 from Government employes during the year by means of a compulsory furlough without pay, which amounted to a salary slash of eight and one-third per cent, the law victimized them in other ways.

Annual leave of thirty days with pay was revoked. Differential pay for night work in the Government Printing Office was cut fifty per cent and all overtime pay abolished. The differential pay for night work in the postal service was also cut fifty per cent. The railway mail service and the letter carriers both suffered severely.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the seventy-second convention of the Federation denounced the antilabor provisions of the economy law as "objectionable legislation for which there is no defense." The convention itself declared:

> **"We are in complete accord with the council's justifiable objections to this abortive legislation, which was hastily enacted under the spur of an hysterical clamor for a reduction in national Government expenditures, and which degenerated into an attack on wage and employment standards for which organized Federal workers had long struggled.**
>
> **"The principal savings effected by the economy bill have come from the meager wages of the Government workers, thus decreasing their purchasing power and retarding economic recovery, and furthermore imposing undue hardships upon the employes without any appreciable reduction in Government tax rates.**
>
> **"It is important that the Government in its capacity as an employer establish and maintain high wage and employment standards as an example for private industry, and it is particularly essential that this policy be now followed in order to help build up the mass purchasing power of wage-earners as a necessary for economic stability."**

With this merited indictment of the notorious measure as the basis for its action the convention continued:

> **"The fifty-second convention of the American Federation of Labor, in full approval of the council's well-founded objection to the Economy Law, hereby instructs the council to give all possible aid in bringing about, not only the repeal of this unsatisfactory law at the earliest possible moment, but to correct retroactively the injustices that have been imposed upon many workers by restrictive administrative rulings and practices adopted in the operation."**

The American Federation of Labor took prompt steps to carry out the instructions of the convention immediately after Congress convened. Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, headed a delegation of representatives of national and international affiliated unions and placed organized labor's definite objections to the continuance of the measure, as well as firm opposition to President Hoover's proposed additional 11 per cent slash, before Chairman Byrns of the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, which was the first committee to consider bills making appropriations for salaries of Government employes for the next fiscal year.

Children Deprived of Schooling

The efficiency of the county as a unit of local government is being challenged by numerous students of governmental affairs. Mr. Howard L. Jones, public relations secretary of the National Municipal League, directs attention to the matter in connection with the breakdown of the public school system in certain States.

Pointing out that 200,000 children of school age in Alabama this winter are being deprived of an education because twenty-five counties had no money and were forced to close the schools, Mr. Jons said:

> **"This does not mean that there is not enough money in Alabama to keep the schools open. Certain areas are out of focus. Some have too much money, some not enough. We are sacrificing these school children on the altar of an archaic system of local government."**

Perhaps the county system of government is archaic. But the responsibility for closing the public schools in Alabama and elsewhere cannot be shifted to the form of local government. The responsibility rests with the State legislature for its failure to declare that the provision of a public school system shall be compulsory on the authorities in every community, that compulsory school attendance shall be required of every child of school age throughout the State, and that raising enough money by taxation or otherwise to finance the public school system shall be mandatory for every unit of local government.

The will to provide every child with a public school education would overcome the difficulties connected with "archaic" units of government.

"Regular" Dividends

Wage-cutting employers, their economists and journalists, persist in their contention that the financial plight of those who own and control industry warrants continued onslaughts on the workers' standard of living in order that the money taken from the workers may be transferred to the pockets of the stockholders and thus relieve them from the alleged necessity of joining the breadlines composed of jobless working men and women.

The following column of statistics papers do not warrant the position taken by these antilabor propagandists. One issue of the Christian Science Monitor listed the following corporations as having paid "regular" quarterly dividends:

John R. Thompson Company, Creameries of America, A. M. Byers Company, Utilities Power and Light Corporation, Trumbull Cliffs Furnace Company, American Gas and Electric Company, Reliance Manufacturing Company of Illinois, Federal Light and Traction Company, American Shipbuilding Company, L. A. Young Spring and Wire Company, Minneapolis Honeywell Regulator Company, Merchants and Manufacturers Investment Company, S. Stevens Company, and the Guardian Trust Company of New York.

In addition to its regular quarterly dividend the American Gas and Electric Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of two per cent payable in stock, cash dividends on which will be a permanent charge against the company's income from now on.

The complete list of corporations which are paying regular dividends to their stockholders while their officials are howling about the necessity of further wage cuts would be long enough to weary the eyes of ordinary mortals.

It takes all kinds of "patriots" to make a country.

Hoover's Reorganization Plan Meets Opposition in Congress

Washington.—President Hoover's belated scheme to reorganize the executive and administrative machinery of the Federal Government by consolidating 58 executive agencies and abolishing 16 independent establishments appears to be scheduled for rough handling by Congress when the plan is considered effective in 60 days unless Congress objects.

Democratic leaders in both the Senate and House of Representatives declared that reorganization of the Government establishments was the primary interest served for the Roosevelt administration which takes over the Government the fourth of next March.

A. F. of L. Hits Scheme

Mr. Hoover included in his consolidation scheme the transfer of the functions of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission to the Department of Labor and the Civil Service Commission.

Acting in accordance with the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, officials of the Federation opposed this action. At their request Representative LaGuardia of New York introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives to prevent the transfer.

Oddie Wants Labor Conditions On Boulder Dam Investigated

Washington.—The conditions imposed on the workers engaged in the construction of Boulder Dam by the Six Companies Inc., which has the construction contract, will be investigated if suggested by a committee of the U. S. Senate if Senator Oddie of Nevada has his way.

A resolution introduced by him authorizes the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, to which the committee thereof, to investigate the conditions on the Boulder Dam reservation and the alleged domination of the Six Companies and the officers of the Department of the Interior, with special attention given to the store operations by the Six Companies, the contract for housing and feeding employes, and the taxation of property and income on the reservation.

Indorses Five-Day Week

New York.—Harry L. Bowlby, general secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, in his annual report endorsed the five-day week as a method of providing a week day for diversion and amusement and thus tending to prevent what he called desecration and commercialization of Sunday.

A. F. of L. Opposes Pay Cuts For Federal Employes; Hoover's 11 Per Cent Slash Denounced

A. F. of L. Secretary Heads Delegation to Chairman Byrns of House Appropriations Committee—Wage Cuts Held No Remedy for Depression—Buying Power of Government Workers Should Be Increased.

Washington.—A strong protest against the Federal Economy Law with its payless furlough, and the 11 per cent additional pay cut in the salaries of Government employes recommended by President Hoover, was made by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement to Joseph W. Byrns, chairman of the Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Morrison was the head of a delegation representing the 105 national and international unions affiliated with the Federation.

"The American Federation of Labor," Mr. Morrison said, "speaking on behalf of the organized workers of this country and reflecting what we conceive to be the settled opinion of the workers everywhere, directs your attention to the existing Federal Economy Act, and the recommendation contained in the recent message of President Hoover urging in addition thereto the imposition of an eleven per cent wage cut.

Wage Cuts No Remedy for Depression

"In protest against the continuance of the Economy Law and the policy of wage cutting, we respectfully call your attention to the following facts:

"For the past ten years throughout the world, and for the past three years in this country, the policy of wage cuts served where through wage reductions and lessened purchasing power resulting in widespread unemployment, futile attempts have been made to solve the difficulties of the existing depression.

"Broad experience has shown the folly of attempting to restore prosperity by any such policy. It has done none of the things its proponents claimed it would do. It has caused a decline in annual wealth production in our own country of from ninety billion to forty-five billion dollars. It has dried up our sources of revenue until income tax payments have dropped from approximately three billion to one billion dollars annually. It has increased the expenditures for unemployment relief, which are certain to grow if this policy finds larger expression, and it has unbalanced our national budget to a degree beyond precedent in the Nation's history.

Fallacy of Government Pay Cuts

"Simply stated, the economic issue must show the unwisdom of this Government on its own account, and as an example to private employers, in reducing the modest wages of Federal employes. It would be a fallacious thing. While the question of ruthless economy as applied to governmental finance, in this age of expanding mechanical power, was ably summed up by J. M. Keynes of England, perhaps the world's foremost economist, in the following terse statement:

Starvation Caused by False Economy

> "If we carry 'economy' of every kind to its logical conclusion we shall find that we have balanced the budget at naught at both sides, with all of us flat on our backs starving. Thus the real refusal for reason of economy, to buy one another's services. Economy is only useful from the national point of view in so far as it diminishes our consumption of imported goods or releases it's fruits are entirely wasted in unemployment, business losses and reduced savings."

Low Buying Power Prolongs Depression

"Our country has not suffered and is not suffering for lack of manufactured goods or food stuffs. Manufacturers have seen their business disappear, and farm products have been forced by their product for less than it cost to produce or use it for fuel, because the people of our country as a whole do not have the means to purchase.

"We have found ourselves with more goods than the people could buy, so that manufactured goods can not be sold and farmers can not sell their produce, while the country is called upon to provide a living for eleven or twelve millions of unemployed.

Labor Not Responsible

"The responsibility for this economic unbalance is not due to labor, but to the economic unwisdom of those who have been directing control of our financial institutions and our great industries.

"For the Government, under such conditions, to consider a reducing of wages and salaries of Federal employes would be to indicate an approval of the intolerable maladjustment which is more than anything else, brought on the depression in the United States.

Wage Cutting Menaces Public Welfare

"We insist that for our nation to embark on a wage cutting policy is a mistake fraught with menace to the public welfare. There is no hope of any restoration of prosperity in the United States except on a basis of shorter working hours and high and steadily advancing living standards.

"The American Federation of Labor at its recent Cincinnati Convention declared unqualified opposition to the continuation of the Economy Act in a resolution which was adopted unanimously, and which is attached hereto.

"In presenting this protest against a Federal wage cut, we insist that the overwhelming burden of evidence argues against such reduction. It will not promote the public welfare. In the finals, it will not aid in balancing the budget. It will stimulate an economic complex throughout the nation, and it will intensify this depression by further loss in consuming power.

More Jobs, Increased Buying Power

"The solution of this vexing problem, which now confronts our industries, on the other way round, and we should center our efforts and intelligence in setting to work additional millions of men and women to earn their livelihood by providing larger work opportunities and enhance the purchasing power rather than having the United States give its approval to a wage reduction policy as applied to Federal employes."

In addition to Secretary Morrison, the American Federation of Labor delegation which called on Chairman Byrns included Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks; Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers; Hunter H. Harris, president of the Railway Mail Association; Frank Coleman, secretary of the International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, and secretary of the Federation, D. C., Central Labor Union; Clyde M. Mills, representing the International Typographical Union, and the following members of the Legislative Committee of the Federation: W. G. Roberts, W. C. Hushing, and Edward F. McGrady.

JOBLESS INCREASE TO ELEVEN MILLION

Green Finds That Employers Are Discharging Workers After Seasonal Activities, with Prospects That One Million More Will Be Fired in the Next Few Months.

Washington.—Approximately 11,000,000 workers are now jobless with the prospect that employers will throw at least one million more out of work in the out-of-works in the near future, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in his monthly statement on the unemployment situation based on reports from organizations affiliated with the Federation.

"Trade union unemployment reports for November show a reversal from the employment gains of the last few months," Mr. Green said. "Records covering 650,000 union members show unemployment on the increase since July. Our weighted figures are as follows, showing the per cent of union members out of work each month: July 25.4, August 25.1, September 24.8, October 23.2, November 23.8.

Temporary Work Helped Thousands

"An increase in unemployment is normal in November. We must be ready for coming of winter unemployment is more serious than ever before since it finds workers already unemployed and exhausted and with vitality lowered. In the last few months thousands have been brought hope to hundreds of thousands. In the next few months at least a million will lose jobs for sources of income, unless our efforts to create jobs can succeed quickly.

"Union reports for November show a continuation in the increase which has increased less this year than in any other November since we have kept records. The figures show that only one per cent of the membership lost their jobs, but there was also a substantial increase in unemployment varied from 4 to 1.8 per cent of the membership. Apparently there has been a permanent effort to keep men employed by sharing work, reducing hours rather than laying off 22 per cent of the membership, while in November last year part time did not increase.

Winter Lay Off May Reach 1,000,000

"Usually nearly 1,000,000 persons in the country are laid off in the months from October to November. This year it is to be hoped that efforts to keep men at work may prevent much of this winter lay off. Farm lay offs should be much less serious this year since farmers have already cut their forces to the minimum and hired far fewer workers this summer than in the last eight years.

"Our estimate of the total number out of work in October in the United States shows very little change from September. The final September figure, 10,580,000 out of work, the preliminary October figure 10,946,000. The increase in unemployment, amounting to 28,000 is due chiefly to the fact that factories and trade did not take on enough workers in October to offset the layoff of workers at the end of the harvest season. Farmers laid off 126,000 in October, factories and mines each added 25,000, wholesale and retail trade took on 82,000, but over 40,000 were laid off by utilities, service industries and the Federal Government.

Building Workers Hardest Hit

"Looking back two and a half years, we find that the final number of workers in manufacturing, building and railroads. Comparing the number out of work in October, 1932, with those at work in April, 1930, we find that factories laid off 3,540,000 (30 per cent), building industries 1,500,000 (53 per cent), railroads over 500,000 (22 per cent), wholesale and retail trade over 500,000 (12 per cent), hotels and laundries 250,000 (23 per cent), mines 140,000 (15 per cent).

Unemployed by Months

Estimating that the total number of unemployed in the United States in April, 1930, was 3,944,000, Mr. Green included in his statement the following estimates of the number of jobless by months during the present year: January, 10,304,000; February, 10,532,000; March, 10,477,000; April 10,480,000; May, 10,818,000; June, 11,022,000; July, 11,420,000; August, 11,460,000; September, 10,580,000; October (preliminary), 10,946,000.

Only per cent of trade union members unemployed, according to Mr. Green, varied from 12.1 per cent in April, 1930, to 23.1 per cent in January, 1932, 24.4 per cent in August, and 24.1 per cent in October. Trade union members working part time varied from 19 per cent in January to 23 per cent in October.

JOHN M. FINAN, PAINTERS' UNION OFFICIAL, DIES

Cleveland, Ohio.—John M. Finan, for twenty-three years vice president of the United Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, died here December 3 after a short illness.

Mr. Finan was born in Anderson, Ind., July 11, 1870. He removed to Chicago in 1891, where he learned the trade and became a member of Local No. 147 of the Painters and Decorators' Brotherhood in 1893 and served as business agent for the Chicago local unions for some years.

His demonstrated abilities were recognized by the Brotherhood in 1909 when, at its Cincinnati convention, he was chosen for the office he held continuously until his death. One brother, Thomas H. Finan, of Crawfordsville, Ind., survives him.

A host of friends attended the funeral services at Immaculate Conception Church, Newport, Ky., December 12. Interment was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Covington, Ky.

HOUSE KILLS HOOVER'S 11 PER CENT PAY CUT

Refuses to Put It in Treasury-Post Office Appropriation Bill—A. F. of L. Fought the Pay Slash Scheme.

Washington.—Acting on the recommendation of its Appropriation Committee, the House of Representatives refused to incorporate President Hoover's proposed 11 per cent additional wage cut for Government employes in the bill making appropriations for the Treasury Department and the Post Office Department for the fiscal year beginning next July.

Democratic leaders in the House said this means the end of Hoover's extra pay slash scheme so far as that body is concerned. Senate leaders also expressed themselves in opposition to the measure. The 11 per cent pay slash was strongly opposed by the American Federation of Labor. President Frank Morrison headed a delegation from the Federation which took the matter up with Chairman Byrns of the House Appropriations Committee when the extra pay slash scheme was before the committee.

6-HOUR RAIL DAY WOULD MAKE JOBS FOR THOUSANDS

Interstate Commerce Commision Says the Change Would Have No Adverse Effect on Railroad Industry—Increased Cost Would Be $630,000,000.

Washington.—The six-hour day applied to the railroads would provide employment for more than 1,100,000 additional workers at the present rate of operation and from 200,000 to 350,000 at the higher rate of activity the Interstate Commission reported to Congress.

The commission said that the increase in operating expenses under the shorter work day would be $630,000,000 yearly at the wage rates of 1930, but that this amount would be cut to $570,000,000 a year if the existing 10 per cent wage reductions are continued.

The report found that the six-hour day would have no adverse effect on the operations and service of the railroad industry if revenues are sufficient to cover the increased operating expenses from credit.

The Commission's report was on a detailed investigation ordered by a joint resolution of Congress and is the first to negate what would be the effect upon operations, service and expenses of applying the principle of a six-hour day in the employment of all classes and kinds of railroad employes to all employes because of such application."

The resolution was introduced by the officials of the railway labor unions, who supported the six-hour day as a means to provide work for the large number of unemployed railway workers.

WILKERSON ADMITS DEFEAT FOR U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

Asks the President Not to Resubmit His Name to Senate—Hoover Says He Is Proud of Injunction Judge's Record.

Washington.—Federal Judge James Wilkerson of Chicago withdrew his name from the Senate whose Judiciary Committee refused during the last session of Congress to confirm his appointment to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

In a letter to President Hoover, Judge Wilkerson said there seemed to be no use to expect a different result during the present session, and requested Mr. Hoover not to resubmit his nomination to the Senate.

In his reply, Mr. Hoover said: "I deeply regret that you have come to this conclusion. I should have been proud to submit your name because I am confident that the people at large feel as I do, the important part you voted service you have given, and the high contribution you have made to the judiciary of the United States."

Organized labor fought Judge Wilkerson's confirmation from the moment President Hoover submitted his name to the Senate last Winter. At the time, Judge Wilkerson was serving as the writer of the most notorious injunction issued against the railroad shopmen's strike of 1922 which restrained the Chicago Federation of Musicians from exercising practically all the ordinary activities of a trade union.

In the United States Senate last Winter, Senator Norris of Nebraska declared that Judge Wilkerson's writ in the musician's case as "an order of involuntary servitude" and a "decree of human slavery."

BUY UNION-LABEL GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Washington.—"Buy only union-made goods for Christmas presents and at all other times," should be the watchword of all trade unionists declared John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement here on the way union workmen and their friends can make Christmas shopping to benefit the cause of labor and relieve unemployment.

"To relieve unemployment in America," Mr. Manning said, "Christmas gifts should be purchased for Christmas. To make sure that what is purchased is union produced, look for the union label. None but American-made merchandise bears the label.

"The union label is a purely American institution. It encourages workers by purchasing American-made, union-produced articles. Buy at Christmas, but throughout the year. Patronize merchants displaying merchandise produced by trade unionists. Request union services."

United Mine Workers Elect Lewis, Murray, and Kennedy

Indianapolis, Ind.—John L. Lewis, of Springfield, Ill., was re-elected without opposition as president of the United Mine Workers of America, it was announced at the headquarters of the organization here.

Philip Murray of Pittsburgh, vice president, and Thomas Kennedy of Hazleton, Pa., secretary-treasurer, also were re-elected without opposition. The three officials will serve four two years.

The ballots contained the names of eight candidates for three places on the national auditing committee and seven candidates for three positions as national tellers.

The local unions have until January 1 to report the vote.

New Labor Department Building Is Our Government's Tribute To the Workers, Green Says

President of A. F. of L. in Address at Cornerstone Laying of New Edifice States It Expresses National Appreciation of Labor's Position in the Economic Life of the Republic.

Washington.—"I vision the hosts of labor gathered here, and, as their spokesman, I feel justified in expressing their feelings of pride and satisfaction over the outcome of their patient and persistent efforts to gain recognition from the Government of which they form an important part," declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address here at the laying of the cornerstone ceremonies of the new United States Department of Labor building.

"The working people of the Nation and all their friends are deeply interested in this occasion," Mr. Green said. "Their interest centers not only in the material facts of the occasion, but in all of its symbolic significance. They visualize the cornerstone of a magnificent building fashioned as well as truly laid by skilled artisans and upon which it could rise as its every-line which would be in complete harmony with the important part which the Department of Labor plays in the institutional life of the Nation.

Efforts for New Building

"For nineteen years Labor and its loyal friends have appealed to Congress to authorize the construction of a Department of Labor building and to appropriate the necessary funds for its completion. On this occasion Labor is made increasingly hopeful by recent regards participation in the laying of the cornerstone of the first unit of this building as a fitting climax to its relentless efforts to secure, first, the creation of a Department of Labor, and second, the building which the Department could occupy as its own.

"I vision the hosts of Labor gathered here and, as their spokesman, I feel justified in expressing their feelings of pride and satisfaction over the outcome of the faithful and persistent efforts to gain recognition from the Government of which they form an important part.

Conceived in Mind of Labor

"The creation of the Department of Labor was conceived in the mind of Labor. The erection of a suitable building which the Department could occupy originated in the mind of Labor. The laying of the foundation, the placing of the cornerstone of the edifice and the erection of this building were performed by Labor.

"The Department of Labor must ever function as a constructive force dealing with Labor's basic economic, social and social problems which seem to defy solution.

"This building, artistic and imposing, constructed by skilled and trained workmen, must ever stand as a monument to Labor and as the Government's tribute to the economic and service which Labor renders to the Nation."

and trust on the part of the masses of the people in democratic institutions and in our form of government."

Recognition of Labor

After describing the various services performed by the Department of Labor and the bureaus coming under its jurisdiction, Mr. Green continued:

"When, through the efforts of Labor and its sincere friends, the Congressional Act creating the Department of Labor was approved on March 4, 1913, Labor was made happy, for the masses of the people regarded the enactment of the law as a deserved recognition of Labor.

"However, Labor regarded its work as incomplete.

"It looked forward with confidence and hope to the time when the Department of Labor would occupy a building to be erected a building, rug-which it could claim as its own—one which would be in complete harmony with the important part which the Department of Labor plays in the institutional life of the Nation.

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CURTAIL POSTAL SUBSIDY TO SHIPPING INTERESTS

Representative Kelly Condemns Paying Millions of Dollars Annually for Carrying Absurdly Small Quantities of Mail.

Washington.—Wholesale reduction in the subsidies paid by the Post Office Department to those who own and operate American-owned ships was predicted by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, member of the House of Representatives Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

"The remedy is the merchant marine, Mr. Kelly declared, has gone as high as $22,000,000 a year, extremely heavy burden for transportation of comparatively a few pounds of mail so that the fiction of paying for the transportation of mail has become an absurdity.

The subsidies to which Mr. Kelly drew attention constitute a considerable portion of the annual deficit in the operation of the postal service. There has been so much opposition to Government subsidies to the corporations who own our merchant marine that Congress has refused to pay them direct. But to pay the subsidies indirectly and attempt to hide its action Congress reported to the subterfuge of expending appropriations for the Post Office Department for infinitesimal service and charging up to the cost of transporting the mails.

It is this unjust allocation of postal revenues that Representative Kelly undertakes to stop.

IMMIGRATION HITS LOWEST POINT IN HUNDRED YEARS

Washington.—Immigration to the United States reached the lowest point during the fiscal year ending June 30 of this year since 1831 and deportations more than doubled, new figures of the Department of Labor show.

Secretary of Labor Immigration totaled 35,576 and deportations 19,426.

In 1831, 23,322 aliens came to the United States. The peak year was 1907, when 1,285,349 immigrants were admitted.

Of the 35,576 immigrants who came during 1932, nearly one-third, 10,994, came from Canada and Mexico, 7,762 from northern and western Europe, and 12,817 from southern and eastern Europe. Husbands, wives or children of American citizens numbered 9,491. More than three-fourths were going to join relatives living in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

The decrease in immigrants during the year is largely attributable to an order of the administration in August, 1931, requiring immigrants to show in all but the most meritorious cases.

Of the 19,425 aliens deported, 1,709 were criminals, 118 narcotic violators, 1,211 immoral, 1 anarchists and communists, and 826 mentally or physically diseased. More than a third of the deportations were to Europe.

Printers Favor 5-Day Week

Indianapolis, Ind.—Early returns from local unions of the International Typographical Union favored the five-day week, officials of the union here announced, the vote being 24,057 for and 3,460 against the shorter week. Charles M. Howard, president, said 19,784 ballots from 22 large local unions had been counted.

NATION-WIDE DRIVE FOR CHILD LABOR LAWS

Conference Convened by U. S. Children's Bureau, at Request of A. F. of L., Plans Concentration on State Legislation for Year—Hold Hope to Regulate Employment of Children.

Washington.—A vigorous campaign throughout the Nation in behalf of State child-labor and school-attendance laws was agreed upon at a child labor conference here called by the United States Children's Bureau at the request of the American Federation of Labor. Thirty national organizations interested in child welfare participated in the meeting.

"Our economic life is undergoing a great transformation," Secretary Doak of the Labor Department told the conferees. "For this reason," he added, "it is important that we reconsider and revaluate our child-labor legislation." He pledged the Labor Department's after leaving his present position.

Time Is Propitious

The conference agreed at the present time was especially propitious for enacting the child-labor legislation in the States and for the enforcement of existing laws. Many boys and girls being employed at low wages and long hours when many adults were out of jobs.

Miss Frances Perkins, New York industrial commissioner, said it was especially preferable for relief workers to keep on the payrolls needy families than to send children out to work for 12 a week.

"To countenance child labor at a time like this is to sanction extending the standards of living and lives of the next generation," she said.

Four Demands Scheduled

The conference adopted a four-point standard on which to focus a drive for more effective State child-labor laws. It included:

A basic age minimum of 16 years for all kinds of farm and agricultural employment.

An eight-hour day standard, with the provision that the age of 18 be considered hours for minors would be lowered accordingly.

Payment of double compensation to minors injured while illegally employed.

A school system sufficiently varied in types and amount of education adapted to the needs of all children.

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, was authorized to appoint a coordinating committee to substitute the aims adopted and to serve as a clearing house for information. Work on all fronts for enactment of child labor and compulsory school attendance laws.

Organizations Represented

Organizations which sent representatives included the National Association of Labor, American Association of Trade Executives, American Association of University Women, American Federation of Teachers, American Home Economics Association, Boy Scouts of America, Central Conference of Rabbis, Chicago Council of Education, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Council of Women for Home Missions, National Association of Settlements, National Association of Manufacturers, National Child Labor Committee, National Consumers' League, National Education Association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, National Women's Trade Union League, National Vocational Guidance Association, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and New York Child Labor Committee.